

蓝光延缓绿豆离体叶片衰老的研究

潘瑞炽 陈方毅

(华南师范大学, 广州 510631)

摘 要

当绿豆幼苗在自然条件下生长到 12d 龄时, 剪下第一对叶片, 漂浮在水面, 以蓝光荧光灯照射叶片, 用白光和黑暗为对照。蓝光处理可延缓叶片叶绿素和蛋白质含量的降低, 促进气孔的开放, 维持 SOD 活性在较高的水平, 从而延缓了质膜相对透性的增大。因此, 我们认为, 蓝光可以延缓绿豆幼苗离体叶片的衰老。

关键词: 蓝光; 绿豆; 叶片衰老

红光阻止叶片衰老有不少报道^[7, 23], 而关于蓝光延缓叶片衰老的报道却比较少。Voskresenskaya 等^[24]报道蓝光使大麦叶绿素含量下降较慢, 倪文^[5]也发现离体稻叶在蓝光下保绿能力较强。本文以绿豆幼苗离体叶片为材料, 研究弱蓝光延缓叶片衰老的效应, 为开展蓝光薄膜在农业生产上的应用提供一些理论依据。

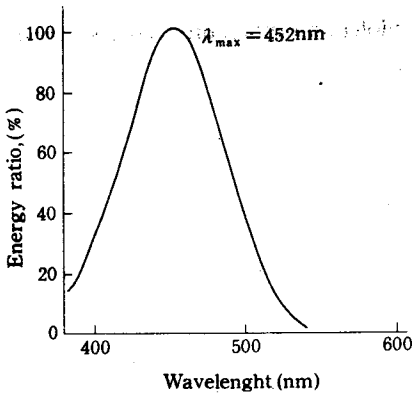


图 1 FL20S. B. L 蓝光荧光灯光波分布曲线
Fig. 1 The curve of light wave distribution in
FL 20 S. B. L blue fluorescent lamp

材料和方法

一、材料的培养和处理

绿豆种子购自种子商店。用饱和漂白粉溶液消毒 15min, 用水洗净, 水泡 12h, 然后在自然条件下发芽。当幼苗 12d 龄时, 剪下第一对叶片, 漂浮在培养皿中的蒸馏水面上, 加盖。分别进行黑暗、白光和蓝光处理。每处理有四个培养皿。光照处理每天光照 14h, 温度为 $24 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ 。处理后, 测定生理变化和进行电镜观察。

二、光源和光强测定

采用 40W 日光灯作为白光光源, 以日本松下电器产业株式会社制作的蓝光荧光灯(型号为 FL20S. B. L, 功率为 20W, 光波分布见图 1)作为蓝光光源。白光和蓝光光源的灯数为 1:2。在放置植物材料处用 L1-1600 稳态气孔仪测

得蓝光或白光的光强都是 $10 \pm 2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

三、生理指标和气孔开度的测定

叶绿素含量 按 Arnon 法测定,重复 6 次。

蛋白质含量 按 Bradford 法^[8]测定,以牛血清蛋白(电泳纯)制作标准曲线。重复 3 次。

叶片扩散阻力和蒸腾速率 用 L1-1600 稳态气孔仪测定,重复 6 次。

气孔开度 处理后 7d,用日本产 H-300 型电子显微镜扫描观察叶片下表皮的气孔开度。

超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性 根据 Dhindsa 等方法^[10]测定。重复 3 次。

$$\text{SOD 活性} = \frac{\text{无酶反应液 O.D.}_{560} - \text{有酶反应液 O.D.}_{560}}{\text{无酶反应液 O.D.}_{560}} \times 100\%$$

质膜相对透性 用 DJS-11A 型电导仪测定电导率。以样品溶液电导率占总电导率的百分数表示质膜相对透性。重复 3 次。

结果和讨论

一、蓝光延缓叶片叶绿素含量的减少

叶绿素含量减少是衡量衰老的主要指标之一^[22]。从表 1 可见,绿豆幼苗离体叶片的叶绿素含量在黑暗中减少最快,白光下较慢,这与前人工作是一致的^[21]。蓝光能使叶绿素含量比较稳定,第 8 天仍保持处理初始的 89%,与前人^[24]的结果相近。

叶片在暗中分泌 H^+ 减少,降低叶绿素类囊体周围的 pH 值,增强蛋白酶等水解酶的活性,从而加速叶绿素的降解^[9]。光照可诱导 H^+ 的分泌,从而延缓叶绿素的丧失。蓝光也诱导 H^+ 的分泌^[6,19]。因此,我们推测,蓝光首先激活质子泵,降低类囊体周围的 H^+ 浓度(即 pH 值变大),使一些水解酶活性下降,从而延缓了叶绿素的降解。

二、蓝光减少蛋白质的丧失

在叶片衰老过程中,蛋白质的丧失比叶绿素早得多^[15],蛋白质含量的减少比叶绿素含量的减少更真实地反映衰老的程度^[14]。图 2 表明,蛋白质含量在黑暗中下降最快,第 8

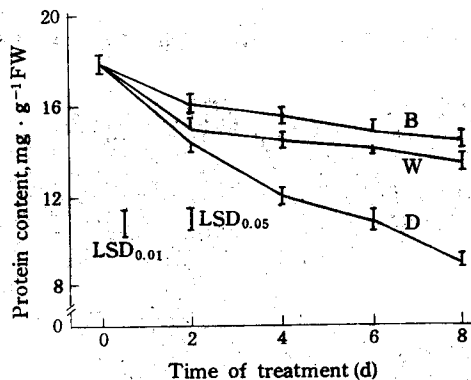


图 2 不同光处理对绿豆幼苗离体叶片蛋白质含量的影响

(D: 黑暗; W: 白光; B: 蓝光)

Fig. 2 Effects of different light treatments on the protein content of detached leaves in mung bean seedling (D: dark; W: white light; B: blue light)

天仅为初始的 50%，蓝光和白光处理较慢，第 8 天分别为初始的 81% 和 75%，蓝光比白光更有效地阻止蛋白质的丧失。

表 1 不同光处理对绿豆幼苗离体叶片叶绿素含量(mg/gFW)的影响

Table 1 Effects of different light treatments on the chlorophyll content (mg/gFW) of detached leaves in mung bean seedling

Days of treatment	Dark	White light	Blue light
0		0.895±0.035	
2	0.752±0.036	0.845±0.046	0.852±0.040
4	0.699±0.036	0.816±0.037	0.830±0.020
6	0.631±0.035	0.793±0.037	0.813±0.024
8	0.546±0.023	0.774±0.034	0.796±0.026

LSD_{0.05} = 0.064; LSD_{0.01} = 0.085.

在许多植物中已经证明，蓝光比红光有利于蛋白质的合成^[12]；蓝光促进核酮糖二磷酸羧化酶(RuBPC)等酶的合成^[18]，而 RuBPC 是衰老叶片丧失的主要蛋白质^[20]。我们推测蓝光延缓蛋白质含量减少的可能机理是：(一)促进 RuBPC 等蛋白质的合成；(二)促进质子分泌，降低蛋白酶等水解酶的活性，从而抑制蛋白质的分解。由于白光中的蓝光成分少，而且白光中还有红光等多种成分，对蛋白质的积累效果不如蓝光，所以蓝光比白光更有效地延缓蛋白质含量的下降。

三、蓝光促进气孔开放、提高蒸腾速率和降低气孔阻力

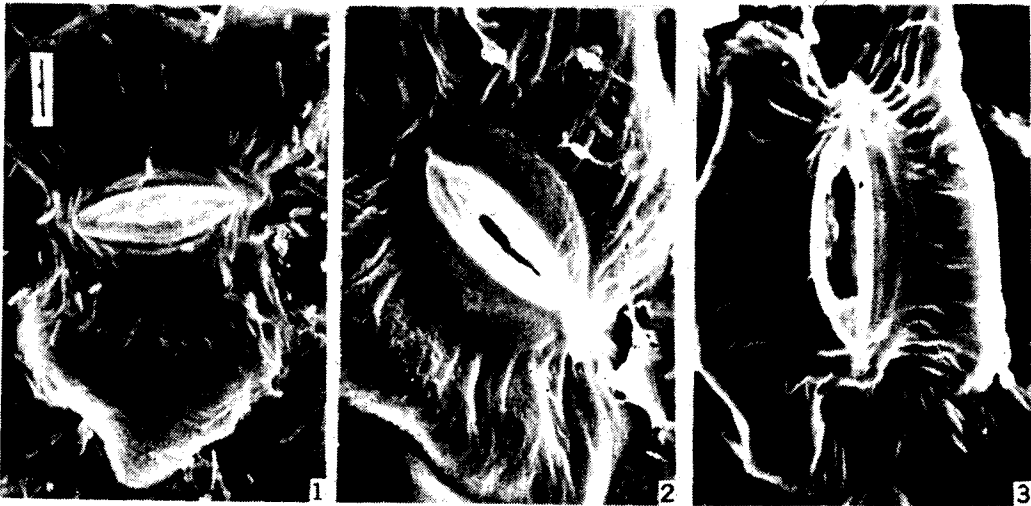


图 3 绿豆幼苗离体叶片下表皮气孔开放的扫描电镜观察(处理后 7 天)。1. 黑暗; 2. 白光; 3. 蓝光

Fig. 3 Scanning electronmicroscopic observations on stomatal opening in lower epidermis of detached leaves of mung bean seedling (7 d after treatment). 1. dark; 2. white light; 3. blue light. bar = 5μm

气孔开度是叶片衰老的生理指标之一^[2]。随着叶片衰老，气孔开度逐渐变小^[26]。处理一周后，我们观察到黑暗处理的气孔关闭，白光和蓝光处理都使气孔开放，其中蓝光处理

最大(图 3)。不同处理的蒸腾速率是不同的,黑暗处理最慢,白光处理较快,蓝光处理最快(表 2)。至于气孔阻力,黑暗处理最大,白光处理次之,蓝光处理最小(图 4)。

众所周知,光照是影响气孔运动的主要因素。气孔开放的作用光谱与光合作用相似,但在蓝光区域较敏感,在光合作用的光补偿点以下就发生作用^[26]。在同样光强下,蓝光处理使千里光属一种植物(*Senecio odoris*)的气孔开度比红光处理大一倍^[13]。蓝光促进气孔开放的原因:第一、可能是促进质子分泌,形成驱动 K^+ 等离子吸收的质子梯度,从而促进气孔开放^[26]。据报道^[11],蓝光对 K^+ 的吸收作用大大强过红光。第二、蓝光提高磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶的活性^[17]。促进保卫细胞内苹果酸的形成^[16],有利气孔开放。

表 2 不同光处理对绿豆幼苗离体叶片蒸腾速率 $[\mu\text{g}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s})]$ 的影响

Table 2 Effects of different light treatments on transpiration rate $[\mu\text{g}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s})]$ of detached leaves in mung bean seedling

Days of treatment	Dark	White light	Blue light
0		9.961 ± 0.282	
2	1.919 ± 0.146	3.290 ± 0.266	4.821 ± 0.650
4	1.786 ± 0.054	5.089 ± 0.451	5.948 ± 0.413
6	1.930 ± 0.082	4.505 ± 0.154	5.593 ± 0.255
8	2.732 ± 0.195	5.513 ± 0.334	6.986 ± 0.260

LSD_{0.05} = 1.045; LSD_{0.01} = 1.382.

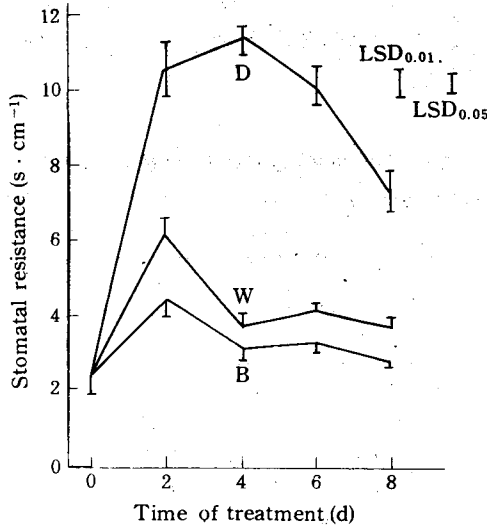


图 4 不同光处理对绿豆幼苗离体叶片气孔阻力的影响。(D: 黑暗; W: 白光; B: 蓝光)

Fig. 4 Effects of different light treatments on the stomatal resistance of detached leaves in mung bean seedling.

(D: dark; W: white light; B: blue light)

四、蓝光使 SOD 活性保持较高水平

叶片衰老期间,黑暗处理的叶片 SOD 活性下降很快,白光和蓝光都使 SOD 活性保持

较高的水平(图 5)。叶片衰老与活性氧代谢有某种正相关^[4]。SOD 是植物细胞中最重要的消除活性氧的一种酶。SOD 活性下降缓慢,叶片衰老就延缓。试验证实,蓝光和白光可以阻止 SOD 活性的下降,延缓叶片衰老。李柏林等^[3]也报道光在延缓叶片衰老的同时,能阻止 SOD 活性的下降。

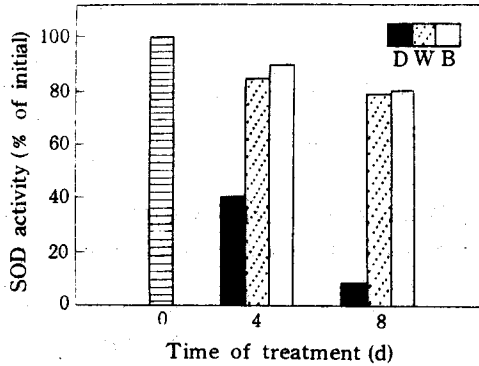


图 5 不同光处理对绿豆幼苗离体叶片 SOD 活性的影响(D: 黑暗; W: 白光; B: 蓝光)

Fig. 5 Effects of different light treatments on SOD activity of detached leaves in mung bean seedling (D: dark; W: white light; B: blue light)

五、蓝光减慢相对透性的增大

叶片衰老过程中,SOD 活性下降,可能引起细胞内的保护作用降低,使质膜结构遭受破坏,而导致细胞透性增大^[1]。试验表明,黑暗处理的质膜相对透性增大很快,第 8 天达到初始的 238%,衰老程度较高;白光和蓝光处理的质膜相对透性小得多,两者之间的差异也很少(表 3)。白光和蓝光可能通过 SOD 等因素阻止膜结构的破坏,从而减慢质膜相对透性的增大。

表 3 不同光处理对绿豆幼苗离体叶片质膜相对透性(%)的影响

Table 3 Effects of different light treatments on the relative permeability of plasmalemma (%) of detached leaves in mung bean seedling

Days of treatment	Dark	White light	Blue light
0		18.2±2.1	
2	24.1±3.7	21.7±1.1	21.5±1.4
4	28.0±4.6	24.0±2.2	23.3±1.6
6	31.5±2.8	24.2±2.6	25.0±0.8
8	43.3±5.1	26.4±3.1	25.6±3.2

LSD_{0.05} = 4.2; LSD_{0.01} = 5.7.

参 考 文 献

- [1] 王根轩、杨成德、梁厚果、蚕豆叶片发育与衰老过程中超氧化物歧化酶活性与丙二醛含量变化, 植物生理学报, 1989, 15(1): 13—17.
- [2] 刘道宏, 植物叶片的衰老, 植物生理学通讯, 1983, (2): 14—19.
- [3] 李柏林、梅慧生, 燕麦叶片衰老与活性氧代谢的关系, 植物生理学报, 1989, 15(1): 6—12.
- [4] 林植芳、李双顺、林桂珠、孙谷畴、郭俊彦, 水稻叶片的衰老与超氧化物歧化酶活性及脂质过氧化作用的关系, 植物学报, 1984, 29: 605—615.
- [5] 倪文, 不同光质对稻苗生长的效应, 云南植物研究, 1980, 2(2): 194—201.
- [6] Assmann, S. M., E. F. Simoncini and J. I. Schroeder, Blue light activates electrogenic ion pumping in guard cell protoplasts of *Vicia faba*. *Nature*, 1985, 24: 1—15.
- [7] Biswal, U. C. and R. Sharma, Phytochrome regulation of senescence in detached barley leaves. *Z. Pflanzenphysiol.*, 1976, 80: 71—73.
- [8] Bradford, M. M., A rapid and sensitive method for quantitation of microgram quantities of protein-dye binding. *Analytical Chemistry*, 1976, 72: 248—254.
- [9] Choe, H. T. and K. V. Thimann, The metabolism of oat leaves during senescence. I. The senescence of isolated chloroplasts. *Plant Physiol.*, 1975, 55: 828—834.
- [10] Dhindsa, R. S., P. P. Dhindsa and T. A. Thorpe, Leaf senescence: Correlated with increased levels of membrane permeability and lipid peroxidation and decreased levels of superoxide dismutase and catalase. *J. Exp. Bot.*, 1981, 32: 93—101.
- [11] Hsiao, T. C., Action spectra for guard cell Rb^+ uptake and stomatal opening in *Vicia faba*. *Plant Physiol.*, 1973, 51: 82—88.
- [12] Kowallik, W., Blue light effects on carbohydrate and protein metabolism. In: Blue light responses. H. Senger ed., CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, 1987, Vol. 1, 7—16.
- [13] Kuiper, P. J. C., Dependence upon wavelength of stomatal movement in epidermal tissue of *Senecio odoris*. *Plant Physiol.*, 1964, 39: 952—955.
- [14] Leshem, Y. Y., A. H. Halevy and C. Frenkel, Processes and control of plant senescence. In: Developments in crop science. Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, 1986.
- [15] Martin, C., and K. V. Thimann, The role of protein synthesis in the senescence of leaves. I. The formation of protease. *Plant Physiol.*, 1972, 49: 6A—71.
- [16] Martin E. S., M. E. Donkin and R. A. Stevens, Stomata. Edward Arnold, London, 1983, pp38—45.
- [17] Poyarkova, N. M., I. S. Drozdoza and N. P. Voskresenskaya, Effects of blue light on the activity of carboxylating enzymes and NADP⁺-dependent glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase in bean and maize plants. *Photosynthetica*, 1973, 7: 58.
- [18] Ruyters, G., Control of enzyme capacity and enzyme activity. In: Blue light responses. H. Senger ed., CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, 1987, Vol II, 71—88.
- [19] Shimazaki, K., M. Iino and E. Zeiger, Blue light dependent proton extrusion by guard-cell protoplasts of *Vicia faba*. *Nature*, 1986, 319 (23): 324—326.
- [20] Shurtz-Swirski R. and S. Gepstein, Proteolysis of endogenous substrates in senescing leaves. I. Specific degradation of RuBPCase. *Plant Physiol.*, 1985, 78: 121—125.
- [21] Takegami, T., A study on senescence in tobacco leaf discs II. Chloroplast and cytoplasmic rRNAs. *Plant Cell Physiol.*, 1975, 16: 417—425.
- [22] Thimann, K. V., The senescence of leaves. In: Senescence in Plants. K. V. Thimann ed. CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, 1980, 85—115.
- [23] Tucker, D. J., Phytochrome regulation of leaf senescence in cucumber and tomato. *Plant Sci. Lett.*, 1981, 23: 103—108.
- [24] Voskresenskaya, N. P., E. P. Nechayeva, M. P. Vlasova and A. A. Nichiporovich, The significance of blue light and kinetin for restoration of the photosynthetic apparatus in aging barley leaves. *Fiziol. Rast.*, 1968, 15: 890—898.
- [25] Wardle, K. and K. C. Short, Stomatal responses and the senescence of leaves. *Ann. Bot.*, 1983, 52: 411—412.
- [26] Zeiger, E., C. Field and H. A. Mooney, Stomatal opening at dawn: possible roles of the blue light response in nature. In: Plants and the Daylight Spectrum, H. Smith ed., Academic Press, New York. 1981, pp391—407.

RETARDATION OF SENESCENCE IN DETACHED LEAVES OF MUNG BEAN SEEDLING BY BLUE LIGHT

Pan Ruichi and Chen Fangyi

(*South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510631*)

Abstract

When mung bean seedlings were grown under natural condition for 12 days, leaves were cut off and floated on water. These detached leaves were treated with dark, white light and blue light respectively. The light intensity was $10 \pm 2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. Some physiological parameters were determined during 8 days of treatment.

As compared with the treatment in the dark, the treatments with blue and white lights were more effective in retarding the losses of chlorophyll and protein. However, there were no significant difference in contents of these two substances under white and blue lights. In addition, blue light led up to the obvious opening of stomata and the increase of transpiration rate. After blue light illumination, SOD activity was maintained at a higher level and the increase of relative permeability of plasmalemma was retarded. The results indicate that blue light is able to retard the senescence in detached leaves of mung bean seedling.

Key words: Blue light; Mung bean; Leaf senescence